# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1680.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.


93

FOR THE CURE OF
*COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,*
*And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,*
## Church's Cough Drops

Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. CHURCH's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS,"
Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

*From a London Paper.*
*To* Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I too, them; and, through taking them alone, I am now blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,
No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill-street, Hay-market.

Witness,
N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40,
Pulteney-street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 112 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

January 9. 3aw3w

## Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

*January 4, 1798.*

*At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.*

*TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer*
*Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.*
*January 8* m&wsaw

## House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

*PETER THOMSON,*
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

## Ran away the 25th of December,

1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to and called by his name he has a quick sharp look out of his eyes and shews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth and close bodied coat, a striped vest, nankeen breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a number of other cloaths. The said Negro understands farming, and is a good shoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent county.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.
January 2. 6t

## To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

## The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

## For Sale by the Subscribers,

*Prime Rice in whole and half tierces*
*Bourdeaux Brandy*
*Teneriffe Wine*
*Molasses*
*Georgia and Carolina Indigo*
*Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.*

*N. & J. Frazer.*
*No. 95, South Front Street.*
*Nov. 7* d1m

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,
No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,
## A large quantity of Clocks and

Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.
november 3. s&rutf

*FOR SALE,*
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
*One hundred and eighty bales*
## BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

| | |
|---|---|
| Gurrahs | Mamoodies |
| Bastas | Sannas |
| Guzzenahs | Tanda Cossaes |
| Guzzies | Emertics |
| Blue Cloths | Calicoes |
| Palampoors | Romall Handkerchiefs |

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
December 1. §

*Recently Published,*

And just imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second street, and may be had of MORGAN J. REES,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two closely printed volumes, in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

## Illustrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Isaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangelists, and book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the interests of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of ecclesiastical tyranny, the downfall of civil despotism, and the subsequent melioration of the state of the world: together with

*A large collection of Extracts,*

Interspersed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Mede, | Sir Isaac Newton, |
| Vitringa, | Mr. William Lowth, |
| Dr. Th. Goodwin, | Fleming, |
| Dr. Henry More, | Bengelius, |
| Dr. John Owen, | Daubuz, |
| Dr. Cressener, | Whitby, |
| Peter Jurieu, | Lowman, |
| Brenius, | Bishop Newton, and |
| Bishop Chandler, | Bishop Hurd. |

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Besides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illustrations of prophecy; it contains a considerable number of facts or observations on the symbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uses, and obscurity of the apocalypse, and the genuineness of the Hebrew prophecies; on the rapid corruption of christianity in the fourth century; on the dispersion and restoration of the Jews, the history of the false Messiahs who have appeared among them, and the reasons in support of the conjecture that the Afghans are the descendants of the ten tribes; on the right of resistance to oppression; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the customs of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conquests of those nations, and those of the Turks; on the usurpation of the Mamalukes, and the past history and present state of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Constantine, Justinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the scarcity of books in the dark ages, and the causes of the decline of literature; on the rapid rise of the French monarchy, and the causes of its fall; on the inconsistencies in the political characters of bishops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burner's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which christianity has produced on learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the establishment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in these volumes, those who are interested in the subject will, it is presumed, wish to peruse or consult them, because the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at least if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are easily accessible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furnished with indexes, and a copious table of contents.
Jan. 22—2nw2w

## For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

*A valuable Lot of Ground;*

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

*Also, for Sale,*

## Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.
*Philadelphia, november 8.* 2aw6w

*FOR SALE,*
## Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.
Enquire of the Printer nov. 30.

*Just Published,*

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

## New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

## For Londonderry,

*The Brig*
SUKEY,
William Whitten, master.

A staunch good vessel, has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail as soon as the navigation permits. If speedy application is made, a few casks will be taken on freight; for which, and passage, apply to the Captain, at Cuthbert's wharf, or the subscribers.

*John Skyrin,*
Landenberger's wharf, or
*George Dobson,*
No. 25 South 3d Street.

## NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Gingkams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

## And at New-York, on board the

ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

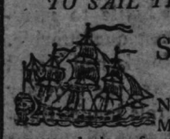
ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

## For Savannah,

*TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,*
The fast sailing ship



## SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,
NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

*N. & J. Frazer,*
No. 95, South Front Street.

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c
December 27 3tawti.

## For Amsterdam,

*The Ship*

*FARMER,*
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

## Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes
november 24. §

## For Sale or Charter,

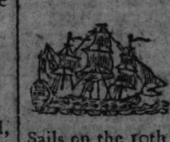
*The Snow*
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

*Pragers & Co.*
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf.

## For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP



*Sally Butler,*
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

*Who have to dispose of,*
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.
*november 18.* §

## Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,
GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

*Also for sale*, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.
*nov. 27.* m.&th.t.1J.

## Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

*No. 74, South Second-street,*

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

## Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.
December 28. 1w

## To be Exchanged for

*British, German, or India Goods,*
IN THE PACKAGE;
*A tract of valuable Land*

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. §

## ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
## A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct 27. §

## Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

*To which is annexed,*

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *3m§

## Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Ross, &c. &c. For phia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

## Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
*november 15.* §

## MUSIC.

*J. L. LENZ,*

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.
Dec. 7. *1weod

## James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

*AT THEIR STORE,*
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
*Also*—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.
november 28. 3awtf

## The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.
July 18. 2awtf

## To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 83, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

## W. HAYDON,

*Delineator of Drawing—from London,*
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. §2w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

## NOTICE.

*To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements,*

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.
December 15. d6ot

## LOST,

IN this City, on Sunday November 16. 1797, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 8 notes of hand to READ & PIERIE, as follows,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Duffield's, for 441 dollars 73 cents. | | |
| William M'Laws | 435 | 37 |
| George Way's | 177 | 19 |
| John Doaks | 11 | 90 |
| Edward Clayton's | 60 | |
| Do. | 30 | |
| Do. | 27 | |
| John Brown's | £106-15-11 | |

One 10 dollar Bank of Pennsylvania note—an order upon Walter Franklin, Esq. in favor of Charles Read, and sundry other papers that can be of no use but to the owners. Payment of the aforesaid notes of hand being stop'd, a reward of 15 dollars shall be paid to the person or persons bringing said pocket book with the aforesaid contents to Read and Pierie, No. 65, Chesnut Street and no questions asked.
January 19. *eod3t.

## War-Office of the United States,

*January the 1st, 1798.*

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.
Jan. 7. d6w

## *French Circulating Library.*

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. eo1m *nov. 15.*

## Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mabaragouges | Charconna Dorons |
| Chintz and Calicoes | Dacca worked muslins |
| Gillis Romals | Bandannoes |
| Nillas & Penfistoes | Chasia Romals |
| Blue cloth | Hair ribbon |
| Mull Mullhankerchiefs | Palempores |
| Patna do. | Banares Opium |
| Lesser Cardimum Seeds. | |

*Samuel Wilcox.*
november 27 tuth3w

*WASHINGTON LOTTERY,—No. II.*

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

148th Day's Drawing—Dec. 2.

| No. | Dols. | No. | Dols. | No. | Dols. | No. | Dols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 167 | | 13692 | | 26442 | | 37162 | |
| 901 | | 755 | | 674 | | 222 | x |
| 989 | x | 844 | | 27470 | | 710 | |
| 1313 | x | 940 | | 588 | | 38231 | x |
| 382 | x | 14717 | x | 636 | | 39063 | x |
| 451 | | 15231 | | 28235 | | 309 | |
| 803 | | 617 | x | 29076 | 20 | 743 | |
| 2137 | | 618 | x | 481 | | 746 | |
| 347 | | 840 | | 870 | | 855 | x |
| 585 | | 16033 | x | 30850 | x | 40016 | |
| 760 | | 182 | x | 593 | | 287 | |
| 3553 | | 959 | x | 688 | 25 | 700 | x |
| 618 | | 18548 | | 817 | | 47343 | x |
| 613 | | 880 | | 31120 | | 811 | x |
| 4082 | x | 885 | | 171 | x | 42054 | x |
| 6071 | x | 19742 | | 347 | | 352 | x |
| 156 | | 784 | | 624 | | 520 | 50 |
| 245 | x | 20014 | | 635 | x | 883 | |
| 515 | x | 267 | x | 32005 | | 43311 | |
| 546 | | 397 | x | 642 | x | 752 | |
| 548 | | 547 | | 192 | | 782 | x |
| 793 | | 842 | | 957 | | 44533 | |
| 7207 | 20 | 907 | | 33113 | | 642 | |
| 506 | | 21154 | | 796 | | 908 | |
| 512 | | 379 | 20 | 923 | | 45081 | x |
| 555 | | 727 | | 34364 | | 46198 | x |
| 8955 | x | 872 | | 625 | | 883 | x |
| 9647 | | 995 | | 724 | | 897 | |
| 787 | x | 22005 | | 986 | | 47048 | x |
| 898 | | 458 | x | 35066 | | 090 | |
| 10505 | x | 620 | | 427 | | 751 | x |
| 937 | x | 999 | | 532 | | 822 | x |
| 953 | | 23074 | | 792 | | 943 | |
| 11086 | | 367 | | 811 | | 48662 | |
| 773 | | 518 | | 930 | | 49873 | |
| 12145 | | 628 | | 36467 | 20 | 940 | x |
| 719 | | 24109 | | 932 | | | |
| 753 | x | 25337 | x | 996 | | | |

## Surveyor General's Office.

*December 2, 1797.*

ON a releaſe of ſurvey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, ſituate in lower Smithfield townſhip Northampton county, ſurveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Eſq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The firſt Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, they having at leaſt thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

*N. Lufborough.*

January 26 §t1F2wtm

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR,
His Catholic Majeſty's Conſul-General and Commiſſioner to the United States.

WHEREAS, by the 17th article of the exiſting Treaty of friendſhip, limits and navigation, between his Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, it is ſtipulated, "That ſuch ſhips, being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports, but "alſo with certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, "that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or "contraband goods be on board the ſame, which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place "whence the ſhip ſailed, in the accuſtomed form; "and if any one ſhall think fit or deſirable to expreſs "in the ſaid certificates the perſons to whom the "goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo; without which requiſites, they may be ſent to one of the "ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged "by the competent tribunal, according to what is above ſet forth, that all the circumſtances of this omiſſion having been well examined, they ſhall be "adjudged to be legal prizes, unleſs they ſhall give "equivalent."—Now therefore, in order to prevent the improper capture, ſeizure or detention of any American veſſels trading agreeably to ſaid treaty, by his Catholic majeſty's cruiſers or other armed veſſels, I do hereby give notice, that ſuch documents as are required in the ſaid article, ſhall be granted to thoſe who may apply at the office of the Conſulate General or at any other of the Conſulates throughout the United States. Jan. 23 6t

## The Subſcriber

INFORMS thoſe whom it may intereſt or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-ſixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-houſe in this city, on the ſubject of his petition for the benefit of the Inſolvent Law—and that their attendance is deſired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

*Philadelphia, Jan. 16.* cot26thF

## *Bread will be diſtributed to the Poor*

Who may apply for the ſame from the Friends meeting-houſe, corner of Second and Market ſtreet, on Tueſday the 30th January inſt. at 10 o'clock in the morning, by the guardians of the poor, agreeable to the wills of John Petty, and William Carter.

PETER MIERCKEN, Preſident of the Board of Guardians.

Philad. Jan. 23.

## Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPPER, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

☞ Two or three good Glaſs makers are wanted at the above works; ſuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be ſure of employ, by application to Mr. GEORGE L. LINDT, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glaſs, they will meet with the ſame encouragement.

Boſton, Jan. 16 2§—2aw6w

## All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

*nov.* 29 1797. 6

## Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,
From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

*Thomas Murgatroyd.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf

THIS EVENING, *January 27,*
At 6 o'clock, will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Coffee-houſe,

## An elegant Houſe, No. 78,

IN Walnut-ſtreet, which is 25 feet front, by 171 feet deep, with a lot adjoining 20 1-2 feet wide, by 72 feet 9 inches deep: this lot is back of the houſe occupied by George Willing, Eſq. The houſe is compleately finiſhed in every reſpect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back 22 by 18 1-2 feet; a handſome drawing room 24 1-2 by 24 feet; the rooms below, the drawing room, and chamber adjoining, have mahogany doors, and theſe rooms, as well as the rooms above them, have a communication with each other; the height in the firſt and ſecond ſtories are 14 feet, and thoſe rooms have ſtucco cornices and nine rooms up ſtairs, beſides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, waſh and milk houſe, ſhower and plunging baths, a large ice houſe, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-ſtreet. The cellars are laid with lime and floored with two inch plank and plaiſtered: the yard is well paved, and the houſe is clear of ground rent; it is rented for one year for 400 pounds per annum from the 4th of November laſt. Two brick ſtables in Walnut-ſtreet, with two coach houſes, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one; the ſmalleſt ſtable has room for three, and the largeſt for four horſes: it is 21 feet front on Walnut-ſtreet, by 50 feet 3 inches deep; they have excellent lofts over them, and are now rented for 100 pounds per annum; the cellar is arched and laid with two inch plank, and will hold about 100 pipes of wine; is clear of ground rent; has the privilege of an 11 1-2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth-ſtreet.

Alſo, a large brick ſtore, 33 feet front on fourth ſtreet, by 50 deep, which might at a ſmall expence be turned into a handſome dwelling houſe, having been ſo contrived in the building: it has a yard 48 feet ſix inches deep, by 24 wide; has a rain water pump and neceſſary, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 250 pounds per annum; the rent was paid down for 18 months. This building is ſubject to a ground rent of eleven dollars and three quarters per annum.

A lot ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, 20 feet front by 50 feet, it joins on the end of Dr. Ruſh's lot, and has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining, it is ſubject to a ground rent of ſix dollars per annum.

Purchaſers, before the ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, GEORGE MEADE, or
FOOTMAN & CO. auctioneers.

## Marſhal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, } ſs.
*Pennſylvania Diſtrict.* }

NOTICE is hereby given, that in purſuance of a writ to me directed, by the Hon. Richard Peters, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to Public Sale at the Cuſtom-houſe, on Monday, the 29th day of January inſt. at 12 o'clock at noon,

1 box of Sugar
2 bags of Coffee
1 barrel,
1 half barrel, and } of Limes
1 tub
2 jars of Honey
26 Pine Apples
2 kegs of Spirits
1 keg of Sugar, and
7 barrels and one half barrel of Sugar

The ſame having been libelled againſt, proſecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the ſaid Court—by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marſhal.*

Marſhal's Office, 17th January, 1798. } 19—dt29ht

## Cuſtom-Houſe Sales.

*Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.*

ON Monday will be ſold by public auction, at the Cuſtom-Houſe, in purſuance of the laws in that caſe made and provided, the following articles of merchandize, having been ſtored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or conſignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the ſpace of three days antecedent to the day of ſale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

FCP Two caſes, containing Woollen Hats
MPC One caſe, containing Books and Pamphlets
RP Three caſks, containing Girth Web
(DU) One caſk, containing Spades and Shovels
W Four caſks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas
P and Beans
IS One keg of Red Lead,
<> WC One crate of Earthen Ware
BTM Two do. do.
WL One do. and two caſes containing Images and ornaments for building
[No mark] Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
BNP Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
WB One caſk of Bottled Porter
Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Muſic
Mr. Scott. One box containing old Pamphlets
Mr. Aubley One box of Pamphlets
WA Three pipes Madeira Wine
WLP One box of Pewter Lamps
B One box containing Bruſhes
G Bolland. One caſk containing a cheeſe and ſome oatmeal
YR One crate of Earthen Ware
R. 14. One crate of Earthen Ware.

Jan. 13 dt20

## Public Sale of Real Eſtates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two ſtory brick Houſe, with 2 two ſtory frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; alſo, a vacant Lot of 40 feet ſquare, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This intereſt has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is ſituated in Chriſtian-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the ſecond houſe from Mr. Caleb Aſh's.

No. 2. A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituate at the north eaſt corner of Cheſnut ſtreets, being 14 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 20 feet on Cheſnut-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the beſt ſtands for the ſale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handſome well finiſhed three ſtory brick Houſe, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, ſituate in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, No. 40. This houſe is built and finiſhed in the modern ſtyle, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a ciſtern of rain water in the yard; and the houſe is at preſent let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituate in Plumb-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreet, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at preſent occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three ſtory brick Houſe, on the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-ſtreet, where it is five ſtory. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter caſh, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan 12, 1798 3awt15F

## *For Sale,*

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to ſerve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and underſtands houſe work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th ſtreet.

Jan. 12. eod3w

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Debate on Foreign Intercourſe.*

[Continued from yeſterday's Gazette.]

*The following Speech of Mr. BAYARD, delivered on Monday the 22d inſt. is taken from a more correct note than the one publiſhed in our Paper of Thurſday laſt.*

Mr. BAYARD ſaid, that the ſubject of the preſent debate had been ſo much exhauſted by the diſcuſſion it had undergone, that it would be difficult to touch any of the points of controverſy without repeating ſomething of the remarks of other gentlemen. If, however, he ſhould offend in this reſpect, he ſhould expect at leaſt the charity of thoſe who were guilty of the ſame tranſgreſſion. He thought it neceſſary in the firſt place to take notice of the declaration of the gentleman from Virginia, the parent of the amendment, that he did not deſign that the meaſure he propoſed, ſhould have an immediate effect upon our eſtabliſhment of foreign miniſters, but intended only to introduce a principle which ſhould have a future operation at a convenient time. If the gentleman were ſincere in that declaration, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that he did not comprehend the effect of his own amendment. For it would be remembered that the bill by its own limitation was to continue in force but two years, and if the gentleman's object were ſo diſtant as he expreſſed, it could certainly with no propriety find place in a law ſo ſhort in its duration as the preſent. It had been ſaid that the third ſection of the bill would admit of amendment ſo as to make proviſion for the miniſters already appointed; the committee would obſerve that the third ſection was merely a general appropriation of a groſs ſum, and that the firſt ſection, to which the amendment was propoſed, was the one which preſcribed the manner in which the money ſhould be applied. If in the preſent ſection according to the amendment it ſhould be fixed that the ſalaries of miniſters plenipotentiary ſhould be allowed only to our miniſters at Paris and London, it would be immaterial what ſum was appropriated in the third ſection, as there would be no power in the Executive to pay the ſalaries of miniſters plenipotentiary to our miniſters at Liſbon Madrid or Berlin even for the current year. He apprehended that the gentleman from Virginia had been led to his declaration on this head from being preſſed with the objection, that if this houſe acted as he propoſed they would in effect revoke exiſting commiſſions which had been granted by the Preſident.

Some gentlemen affected to conſider the conſtitutional right of this houſe to interfere in the preſent caſe as not queſtionable. A gentleman from Pennſylvania had ſtated a ſtrong caſe in order to prove the neceſſity of the power belonging to this houſe. Suppoſe he ſaid, the Preſident were to appoint one hundred foreign miniſters, would this houſe be bound to appropriate for their ſupport, now the fallacy of this argument a[illegible] on an abuſe of power in the executive, which the conſtitution does not ſuppoſe, but on the contrary, preſumes that the firſt magiſtrate will execute his truſt with fidelity. But let us conſider the caſe in an oppoſite point of view. Let it be imagined that this country has a miſunderſtanding with ſome foreign power, and that the agency of a miniſter is indiſpenſably neceſſary to terminate the difference without hoſtility; to this end, ſuppoſe a miniſter appointed by the Executive, and the houſe refuſe to appropriate for his ſupport. In this caſe it is plain the power of appointing a miniſter is taken from the Executive by this houſe, though expreſsly given to it by the conſtitution. The ſuppoſition of an abuſe of power if admitted as an argument and carried to its extent, goes to the deſtruction of all power; becauſe there is not and cannot be a power lodged any where, which is not capable of abuſe. We might as well ſuppoſe the caſe that the Preſident ſhould appoint a chimney ſweeper chief juſtice of the ſupreme court, and then aſk whether this houſe would be bound blindly to appropriate for his ſalary. The conſtitution has truſted the Preſident as well as it has truſted this houſe: the people confide in his diſcretion as well as in that of the houſe: and it is no better argument to juſtify our uſurping executive authority that the Preſident may abuſe it, than it would be in favour of his aſſuming legiſlative power, becauſe it might be abuſed by this body.

The appointment and employment of foreign agents, from the very nature of our government belongs to the Executive. This houſe has no foreign relations, its only connections are the people on one hand the different branches of government on the other, the conſtitution has not given to it organs to diſcern the caſes in which foreign agency is neceſſary. It has charged the Executive with the care of the nation in reſpect to the tranſactions of foreign powers. The Preſident is reſponſible for the ſafety of the country; if he ſhould neglect to give us notice of our danger from the deſigns and preparations of foreign powers, he would be anſwerable for the neglect. But on this houſe no ſuch reſponſibility reſts: and ſhall the houſe take from him the means of gaining information, and then hold him chargeable for the want of it.

But without deciding the point, how far it is competent for the houſe, on conſtitutional principles to interfere in the caſe, there can be no difficulty in ſaying, it would not be expedient for them to do ſo, at this time. Ambaſſadors have been ſtiled by ſome grave writers, honorable ſpies, placed near to a foreign government to watch its operations, and to communicate to their own government the earlieſt information of any proceedings which threaten the peace or ſafety of their country. If at any period of time theſe ſpies were neceſſary, the preſent ſtate of Europe rendered their employment indiſpenſable. Surely, when every principle of ancient order is overthrown, when the rules which nations and individuals were governed by are no longer regarded, when a ſyſtem of the moſt wicked and flagitious policy is introduced, when principle and right no longer ſet bounds to power, and independent nations are diſpoſed of by right of the ſword, it behoves this government to ſearch with more than common vigilance and induſtry into the deſigns of the European powers. *Do we know at this momnt, but theſe ſtates are the ſubject of foreign negotiation; that the ſword is to cut us into pieces, and that we are to be diſtributed as make weights in the ſcales of compenſation?* He truſted therefore, it would be generally thought that this was not the time to talk of recalling our miniſters from abroad. The government needs, the ſafety of the nation requires, the beſt and ſpeedieſt communication of the ſchemes of European policy.

But ſome gentlemen are of opinion that it would be for the intereſt of the country to withdraw all our foreign miniſters from Europe, and diſſolve the diplomatic connection which at preſent exiſts; they conceive we have nothing to do with the politicks of Europe, which expoſe us to embarraſſments without promiſing any advantage. He ſaid he might poſſibly agree with thoſe gentlemen if their object could be accompliſhed with the facility they imagined. It might be an eaſy thing for the United States to reſolve to have no intercourſe with Europe, but can they determine that the governments of Europe ſhall have no views upon them? We may avoid ſending public miniſters or private agents to Europe, but can we prevent Europe from ſending them here? We may have no intereſt in interfering in European politicks, but have they no intereſt to interfere in ours: there is no danger from the views of this country upon Europe, nor from our ſending miniſters or agents there, but the danger to be apprehended is from the deſigns of Europe upon America, and the evils we have felt, have ariſen from the intrigues of foreign agents, not invited, but impoſed upon the country. It is idle to talk about diſſolving all connection with Europe; while the ocean is paſſable there muſt be a connection. He ſhould leave it to the vain declamation of theoriſts to depreeate the conſequences of this intercourſe; but he ſhould inſiſt, that nothing was left to us, but to regulate it in ſuch a manner, as to avoid its dangers, and ſecure its benefits: to this purpoſe he apprehended the employment of miniſters abroad was eſſentially neceſſary.

But is has been urged that the danger of executive patronage ſhould induce us to reſtrain the power of appointing miniſters. This point had been ably handled by other gentlemen, but in addition he would remark that in his opinion that ſo far was the exerciſe of the power of conferring offices in this country from multiplying the friends of the Preſident, that he conceived it increaſed the number of his enemies. That in gratifying one with an appointment, he diſguſted twenty with a refuſal.

Gentlemen have talked much about checks. He believed what they ſaid upon this ſubject was ſincere. He believed they were diſpoſed [illegible] the executive, until they *ſtopped the wheels of government.* And when he is manacled and at the mercy of the party their views will be accompliſhed, and they will be ſatisfied. For his part, he thought the executive the infirmeſt part of the government, and that if the conſtitution was in danger, it was from its weakneſs. It is not a conſtitutional idea, that this houſe is to check the Preſident, but on the contrary, the Preſident is placed as a check upon the legiſlature. The reaſon is plain. The authority of the Preſident is defined. Its prerogatives are all ſpecified. The executive walk is clearly marked out. It is thus the conſtitution effectually checks him. And he cannot tranſgreſs the limits of his authority, without its being palpable to the eyes of the world. The legiſlative power was of a different nature, its field was infinitely larger, and the bounds of it not diſcernable with the ſame preciſion. It was neceſſary, therefore, to preſerve the executive, that its powers ſhould in ſome degree, be checked by his. The gentleman ſeemed to imagine, that no diſpoſition to uſurp power could exiſt in any branch of the government, but the executive. Gentlemen conſulted very little the eſprit du corps and the ſpirit of ambition ever found in popular bodies, in making their concluſion. He affirmed it was in the nature of a body like that houſe to be more ambitious of an enlargement of its power, than an executive defined like that of ours. The breath of that houſe could caſt down a Preſident at any moment, and ſhould he trench upon the legitimate power of the houſe; his ruin would be inevitable. But what can the Preſident do, if we encroach upon his authority? If the houſe were determined he muſt ſubmit with the indulgence poſſibly of a feeble remonſtrance. It was felt as a truth that even a minority of this houſe can ſhake the very foundations of executive power. He was firmly perſuaded that the danger which threatened the conſtitution, was not from the Preſident but from that houſe.

Gentlemen had compared the patronage of this executive to the patronage of the crown of Great-Britain; they might as well compare the ſtrength of *Calvin Phillips*, to that of the *Iriſh giants*. In this country how far did patronage extend? We had an army diſperſed over the United States of 3 or 4000 men: a navy of three frigates; a number of collectors and ſupervifors, whoſe ſalaries were ſufficient to give them bread. How was the caſe in England. An immenſe army; a prodigious navy; wealthy eſtabliſhments in the church; innumerable poſts of honor and profit in the law; an unlimited power of creating nobility, and of conferring titles and rank; and, in addition, an allowance for a civil liſt of near a million ſter. a year. Can any rational compariſon be made between an influence flowing from theſe ſources of power, and the patronage of our executive. An executive whoſe pecuniary allowance is perhaps ſufficient to furniſh his *fireſide and table*. But notwithſtanding the immenſe patronage of the Engliſh government, it was his opinion, if the principle of equal repreſentation were introduced into the popular branch, the monarchy would not long exiſt, becauſe it would not be able to reſiſt the weight and power of the commons.

Gentlemen ſay the power of appointment is to be cut down, becauſe men of certain opinions are excluded from office. They appeared to him upon this point as ſaying, we know our principles are ſuch that *we* have no chance of appointments, we will therefore not ſuffer the Preſident to appoint any body elſe. The gentleman from Georgia had expreſſed great ſurprize at hearing this defended as a principle of the executive. But he aſked whether the principle was not ſupported by the beſt authority in the country. Is it not the principle upon which the people, the ſovereign people themſelves act? Do they ever chooſe repreſentatives of political ſentiments different from their own? None would ſay they did. None could deny this to be their principle. If he or the gentleman oppoſite to him held different political tenets, it is not probable that either of them would have appeared in their preſent places. Now for gentleman who ſay they adore the voice of the people, to reprobate ſo indecently a principle univerſally adopted by them, did not appear to him either conſiſtent with with other profeſſions or reſpectful to the people themſelves. The Preſident muſt therefore be juſtified in following an example ſet by the people, whoſe will has created him, and ought therefore to direct him. If he has ever deviated from this principle, the conſeqences have convinced him of his error. And he hoped that, profiting by his experience, a ſimilar conduct would be avoided in future.

Before he concluded he would beg leave to ſay a word on the ſubject of the appointment to Liſbon.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania had inſinuated that when the gentleman appointed advocated the appropriation for a miniſter to the court mentioned, he knew that the place was deſigned for himſelf. This inſinuation was repelled by direct proof; and the gentleman from Pennſylvania had ſince ſaid that his charge was not againſt the miniſter but the Preſident. The appointment, ſays the gentleman, is unconſtitutional. He thought that after the ſcrupulous delicacy with which the Preſident conſtrued the conſtitution, in a caſe where a perſonal intereſt preſented itſelf, a charge of this kind ought not to be raſhly made.

The conſtitution diſqualifies a member of either houſe to accept an office created, or the emoluments of which were encreaſed during the time for which they were choſen. Now the office of miniſter plenipotentiary exiſts under the conſtitution, and is coeval with it. The allowance has been fixed nearly as long as the office has exiſted. And therefore there is no ground to ſay it was created, or its emoluments encreated, during the time for which the gentleman from South-Carolina was choſen.

Mr. B. concluded with declaring, that every view of the ſubject would induce him to give the amendment his decided negative.

(*Debate to be continued.*)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

Mr. Dwight Foſter, from the committee of claims, made a report on the amendment of the Senate to the bill for placing certain perſons on the Penſion liſt, an agreement to which was recommended to the houſe, and concurred in. The bill was reported as duly enrolled.

Mr. Champlin preſented the petition of Joſiah Wood, praying for compenſation for grain taken from him by the army in the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Pinckney reported a bill making an appropriation of a ſum of money to defray the expence of holding a treaty with the Indians claiming land in the ſtate of Tenneſſee which was committed for to day.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole upon it; but on motion of Mr. Gallatin who wiſhed to introduce a ſection, which he had *not ready prepared*, for fixing the ſalary of the Commiſſioners, the committee roſe and had leave to ſit again.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourſe; when Meſſrs Goodrich and Sewall ſpoke againſt Mr. Nicholas's motion. The committee had leave to ſit again.

## LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHSETTS,

January 17.

*The ANSWER OF THE SENATE*
TO THE
*GOVERNOR's SPEECH.*

*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

The ſenate of Maſſachuſetts receive with lively ſatisfaction your Excellency's communications to the legiſlature: We ſincerely rejoice with you and our fellow-citizens at large, on the completion of this public edifice, combining elegance with utility, and conſtituting a diſtinguiſhed ornament of the metropolis, whoſe inhabitants generouſly provided the place on which it is erected.

We view with pleaſure this monument of public ſpirit, ſo honorable to the Commonwealth: As it well accords with the general proſperity of our conſtituents, and is the beſt encomium on the induſtry, ſkill and fidelity of thoſe who planned and executed the work.—Here may we and our ſucceſſors at all times cheriſh a ſolicitude for the public welfare, and a warm attachment to our country: In this houſe, may the true principles of civil and religious liberty, of our laws and conſtitutions, ever be rightly underſtood and firmly ſupported: And God forbid that foreign influence or internal commotion ſhould ever endanger the exiſtence of our free republic.

The proſperity and happineſs by which we are diſtinguiſhed as a people claim our grateful acknowledgements to Heaven. From the love of order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, from the general information, as well as from the virtue, enterprize and induſtry of our fellow citizens, and the conſequent diffuſion of property, we will hope for the continuance of theſe bleſſings.

We sincerely regret with you, the continuance of the war with Europe; especially as it may furnish pretexts for many unjustifiable depredations on our commerce.

The citizens of the United States ardently wish for peace and a good understanding with all nations, from considerations worthy a free and enlightened people, a due estimation of the calamities of war, and of the blessings of peace: But while they respect the rights of other governments, they will be faithful to their own.

It is our fervent wish, that the differences which exist between the United States and the French Republic may be amicably settled on just and honorable terms. This important subject we are sensible, with other national concerns, belongs to the general government; whose proceedings at this interesting crisis, we doubt not will be marked with wisdom and firmness. As in that government we have the highest confidence, so we feel ourselves bound by every social and moral obligation, at all times to support its measures.

With great satisfaction we learn, that without any addition to the usual taxes, all demands upon the Commonwealth may be discharged, and that a considerable surplus will then remain in the treasury.

The several matters recommended by your Excellency to the consideration of the legislature, shall receive our early attention. To afford security to our rights, and remedies for the wrongs of our constituents; to give energy to the laws, and respectability to the government, will be the important objects of our deliberations: Resting assured of your excellency's concurrence in all such measures as shall be calculated to promote the public welfare.

# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*
SATURDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 27.

## ARTICLES

Exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, against *WILLIAM BLOUNT*, in maintenance of their Impeachment against him for High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I.

That, whereas the United States, in the months of February, March, April, May and June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and for many years then past, were at peace with his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain: and whereas, during the months aforesaid, his said Catholic Majesty and the King of Great Britain were at war with each other; yet the said William Blount, on or about the months aforesaid, then being a Senator of the United States, and well knowing the premises, but disregarding the duties and obligations of his high station, and designing and intending to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States, and to violate and infringe the neutrality thereof, did conspire, and contrive to create, promote, and set on foot, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and to conduct and carry on, from thence, a military hostile expedition against the territories and dominions of his said Catholic Majesty in the Floridas and Louisiana, or a part thereof, for the purpose of wresting the same from his Catholic Majesty, and of conquering the same for the king of Great Britain, with whom his said Catholic Majesty was then at war, contrary to the duty and trust of his station as a Senator of the United States, in violation of the obligations of neutrality, and against the laws of the United States, and the peace and interests thereof.

ARTICLE II.

That, whereas on the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, a treaty of friendship, limits and navigation had been made and concluded between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, by the fifth article whereof it is stipulated and agreed, "that "the two high contracting parties shall, by all the "means in their power, maintain peace and harmony "among the several Indian nations who inhabit the "country adjacent to the lines and rivers, which, by "the preceding articles, form the boundaries of the "two Floridas. And the better to obtain this effect, "both parties oblige themselves expressly to restrain "by force all hostilities on the part of the Indian na"tions living within their boundary, so that Spain "will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of "the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their "territory; nor will the United States permit these "last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities a"gainst the subjects of his Catholic Majesty or his In"dians, in any manner whatever."—Yet the said William Blount, on or about the months of February, March, April, May and June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being a Senator of the United States, and well knowing the premises, and that the said United States were then at peace with his said Catholic Majesty, and that his Catholic Majesty was at war with the King of Great-Britain, but disregarding the duties of his high station, and the stipulations of the said treaty, and the obligations of neutrality, did conspire and contrive to excite the Creek and Cherokee nations of Indians, then inhabiting within the territorial boundary of the United States, to commence hostilities against the subjects and possessions of his Catholic Majesty, in the Floridas and Louisiana, for the purpose of reducing the same to the dominion of the King of Great-Britain, with whom his Catholic Majesty was then at war as aforesaid; contrary to the duty of his trust and station as a Senator of the United States, in violation of the said treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, and of the obligations of neutrality, and against the laws of the United States, and the peace and interests thereof.

ARTICLE III.

That, whereas, by the ordinances and acts of Congress for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and for preserving peace on the frontiers, it has been made lawful for the President of the United States, in order to ensure the continuance of the friendship of the said Indian tribes, to appoint such persons, from time to time, as temporary agents, to reside among the Indians, as he shall think fit; and whereas, in pursuance of the said authority, the President of the United States, on or about the eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, did appoint Benjamin Hawkins to be principal temporary agent for Indian affairs, within the Indian nations south of the river Ohio, and north of the territorial line of the United States; and whereas the said Benjamin Hawkins accepted the said appointment, and on the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and for a long time before and afterwards, did exercise the functions, powers and duties attached to the same, yet the said William Blount, on or about the said twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being a Senator of the United States, and well knowing the premises, did, in the prosecution of his criminal designs and of his conspiracies aforesaid, and the more effectually to accomplish his intention of exciting the Creek and Cherokee nations of Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, further conspire and contrive to alienate and divert the confidence of the said Indian tribes or nations from the said Benjamin Hawkins, the principal temporary agent aforesaid, and to diminish, impair, and destroy the influence of the said Benjamin Hawkins with the said Indian tribes, and their friendly intercourse and understanding with him; contrary to the duty of his trust and station as a Senator of the United States, and against the ordinances and laws of the United States, and the peace and interests thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

That, whereas by the ordinances and acts of congress aforesaid, it is made lawful for the President of the United States to establish trading houses at such places and posts on the western and southern frontiers, or in the Indian country, as he shall judge most convenient for carrying on a liberal trade with the several Indian nations within the limits of the United States, and to appoint an agent at each trading house established as aforesaid, with such clerks and assistants as may be necessary for the execution of the said acts; and whereas, by a treaty made and concluded the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, between the United States and the Cherokee nations of Indians, inhabiting within the limits of the United States, it is stipulated and agreed "that the United States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation as they may judge proper, not exceeding four, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters"; and whereas the President of the United States, as well in pursuance of the authorities in this article mentioned, as of the acts of Congress referred to in the third article, did appoint James Carey to be interpreter for the United States to the said Cherokee nation of Indians and assistant at the public trading house established at the Tellico Blockhouse in the state of Tennessee; and whereas the said James Carey did accept the said appointments, and on the twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and for a long time before and afterwards, did exercise the functions and duties attached to the same; yet the said William Blount, on or about the said twenty-first day of April, in the year last aforesaid, then being a Senator of the United States, and well knowing the premises, did, in prosecution of his criminal designs and in furtherance of his conspiracies aforesaid, conspire and contrive to seduce the said James Carey from the duty and trust of his said appointments, and to engage the said James Carey to assist in the promotion and execution of his said criminal intentions and conspiracies aforesaid; contrary to the duty of his trust and station as a Senator of the United States, and against the laws and treaties of the United States, and the peace and interests thereof.

ARTICLE V.

That, whereas certain tribes or nations of Indians inhabit within the territorial limits of the United States, between whom, or many of them, and the settlements of the United States, certain boundary lines have, by successive treaties, been stipulated and agreed upon, to separate the lands and possessions of the said Indians, from the lands and possessions of the United States and citizens thereof; and whereas, particularly, by the treaty in the last article mentioned to have been made with the Cherokee nation, on the second day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokee nation was agreed and defined; and it was further stipulated that the same should be ascertained and marked plainly by three persons appointed on the part of the United States and three Cherokees on the part of their nation; and whereas, by another treaty, made with the said Cherokee nation on the twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, the said herein before recited treaty of the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, was confirmed and established, and it was mutually agreed that the said boundary line should be actually ascertained and marked in the manner prescribed by the said last mentioned treaty: And whereas, in pursuance of the said treaties, commissioners were duly nominated and appointed on the part of the United States, to ascertain and mark the said boundary line; yet the said William Blount, on or about the twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being a Senator of the United States, and well knowing the premises; in further prosecution of his said criminal designs and of his conspiracies aforesaid, and the more effectually to accomplish his intention of exciting the said Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of his catholic majesty, did further conspire and contrive to diminish and impair the confidence of the said Cherokee nation in the government of the United States, and to create and foment discontents and disaffection among the said Indians towards the government of the United States in relation to the ascertainment and marking of the said boundary line: contrary to the duty and trust of his station as a Senator of the United States, and against the peace and interests thereof.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting, at any time hereafter, any further articles, or other accusation or impeachment, against the said William Blount, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the said articles, or any of them, and of offering proof to all and every the aforesaid articles, and to all and every other articles, impeachment, or accusation, which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, to demand that the said William Blount may be put to answer the said crimes and misdemeanors, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments, may be thereupon had and given as are agreeable to law and justice.

## SCIPIO—No. XV.

IT was on the authority of Tom Paine that I asserted that he certainly resided with Mr. Monroe at Paris in the year 1795, when he wrote two letters to President Washington, and probably he was there when he wrote a third, dated 30th July, 1796.—The two former are dated 22d February and 20th September 1795, and in the last are to be found the following sentences, "After the Robespierrian members of the committee were removed by the expiration of their time of serving, Mr. Monroe reclaimed me and I was liberated the 4th of November." Immediately upon my liberation Mr. Monroe invited me to his house, where I remained more than a year and a half, and I speak of his aid and friendship as an open hearted man will always do in such a case with respect and gratitude.—(Page 25 of the letter.)

Though the year is not expressed when Tom Paine was liberated, it was in 1794, as will appear by Mr. Monroe's letters, dated 1st Nov. 1794 and 13th January, 1795 (page 100.) As then he resided more than a year and a half from the 4th November 1794 in the house of the American minister, he was certainly there in February and September 1795, and most probably in July 1796 when the last letter was written.—The first mentioned of these letters, it is true, when it was shewn to Mr. Monroe was desired to be recalled, which was for that time accordingly done, but was afterwards sent in 1796. More than 15 months after the date of this letter, Tom Paine was permitted to live with the American minister as one of his family upon terms of familiar friendship, instead of which treatment he ought to have been instantly shewn the door and forbid his house. In it he reproached the President for not interposing his exertions to obtain his liberation from the imprisonment inflicted by the ruling power of France, which he attributed wholly to his desire to keep him at a distance from the United States, "because (as he says) the presence of a man who might disapprove of the administration, and who had credit enough with the country to be heard and believed, was not wished" In it he inveighed also against the proclamation of neutrality and censured the conduct of Mr. Jay in his negociation and some other steps of the Executive.

The letter of the 20th September 1795, is concise, impudent, insolent, infamous. In this he demanded copies of whatever the President had written respecting him, either in his public or private letters, and concluded in the following words, "I ought not to have suspected you of treachery, but whether I recover from the illness I now suffer or not, I shall continue to think you treacherous till you give me cause to think otherwise. I am sure you would have found yourself more at your ease, had you acted by me as you ought? for whether your desertion of me was intended to gratify the English government, or to let me fall into destruction in France that you might exclaim the louder against the French revolution; or whether you hoped by my extinction to meet with less opposition in mounting up the American government, either of these will involve you in reproach you will not easily shake off." Let it be remembered that Tom Paine when he wrote this letter had resided almost a year under the roof of the American minister, was then resident under the same roof, and for many months afterwards continued to reside there.

The last letter of Tom Paine to President Washington is dated 30th July 1796, when most probably he was still enjoying the friendly hospitality of the American minister. It consists of upwards of fifty pages and comprehends the two former which are made parts of it These three letters were sent to the Editor of the Aurora, the libel-printer against the late President and his measures, and the friend of the American minister, in order that they might be published. Some extracts may be seen in the Aurora I believe, and the whole in a pamphlet which was printed by him in the fall of 1796, when the minds of our citizens were drawn to the choice of a successor to the President of the United States who had previously published his determination to retire. It is well known to every body that in the contest at the late election for President, the real political question to be decided was whether the Washingtonian system of administration should be continued or not, which system was too independent to be pleasing to France. The French Republic was intent on raising to the helm Mr. Jefferson, who was deemed by it, *and as appears since from his reputed letter to Mazzei* was justly deemed, hostile to that political system, if not to the constitution itself of the United States. The following is an extract from this almost incredible but ever memorable letter to Mazzei. "Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty and *that republican government*, which carried us triumphantly thro' the dangers of the war, an anglo-monarchico-aristocratic party, has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British government, &c." The only important change of government to which the writer alluded, was from the old confederation to *the present constitution*, which is like (as he says) to the British government, and is not republican. Of course he cannot be expected to love or revere it, but to hate it, if this is his real opinion of our constitution.

This letter also adds, "it is sufficient that we guard ourselves and that we break the lilliputian ties by which they have bound us in the first slumbers which succeeded our labours." What does this mean? What are the *Lilliputian ties* which the author means. As I conceive, the ties of the constitution, and none else can be understood. Moreover, the letter says, "we have against us *the Executive power*, *the judiciary power*, all the officers of government, and all who are seeking offices, all timid men. Need it be asked who is or can be meant by the Executive power, but the President of the United States. In short, what does this sentence mean but that the whole administration, the President, the judges and all the other officers are opposed to republican government and attached to monarchy and are ready to destroy the liberties of America. Lastly, the writer observes, "it suffices that *we* arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France from which *they* would alienate us, to bring us under British influence, &c." I shall not permit myself to comment on these passages of the letter to Mazzei. But I do not now hesitate to say that I believe, and that it is generally believed, that this letter was written by Mr. Jefferson. If genuine, it surely proves that the expectations of France were well founded. For a long time before the election all Frenchmen, all *American democrats*, and all malcontents had fixed on him to succeed to the Presidential authority and had made this the grand object of their political pursuits. From local and other considerations, many of our good citizens were disposed to favor his election also, at that time believing him more attached to the constitution and less opposed to the Washingtonian administration, than they are now from subsequent information authorized to believe.

To promote the election of this gentleman, all means were, it is believed called into action, which were in the power of the French republic. From this cause proceeded the letter of Tom Paine to President Washington, to which I have referred, a letter that is become very notorious, and is known by the appellation of the *infamous letter of Tom Paine*: It made its appearance at a time when it might impress the public opinion against any man who wished for a continuance of the system on which President Washington had administered the government. Soon after this, other publications of the same tendency were made; nor was any time thought so suitable for Mr. Adet to publish the angry manifesto of the French republic, as when, in the state of Pennsylvania the people were about to give their votes for electors of the President of the United States. It was on the votes of this state, which, from the operation of the law were almost certain of being all on the same side, that the election was supposed to depend. That the manifesto had a sensible effect on some of the inhabitants of our city of the society of friends, is not to be doubted.

In this letter Tom Paine declares himself "opposed to almost the whole of his (Washington's) administration, and promises to prove it to have been deficient, if not perfidious, as well as unjust in respect to France." This is what Mr. Monroe in his book does in substance undertake to prove: This too is the opinion which is contained in the letter to Mazzei; and this is the charge that the French republic, by her functionaries has often repeated. That the people should believe that this charge is well founded, and that their confidence and affection were misplaced in their former President, is deemed an important preliminary, to the success of their plan of bringing about a change in the present administration, and perhaps in the constitution. Some of the writers avow this sentiment in express terms, and Tom Paine declares his wish to change the constitution in some instances which are mentioned in the letter.

Upon the *political topicks* which are embraced in Tom Paine's letter, it must be observed that his opinions are consonant with those of Mr. Monroe on the same subjects as they are expressed in his letter and narrative. The similarity of ideas, and in a few instances of expressions, is so striking that the reader would naturally believe that the two authors held a free communion of sentiments with each other, while they lived under the same roof. As it would be tedious to make quotations to prove this, I shall rely on the candor of those who shall read both, for the accuracy of the remark: nor shall I quote from the letter the many opprobrious and slanderous expressions which run throughout it, and which call forth the indignation of every honest man in every quarter of the world: But as I have adverted to the patronage afforded by Mr. Monroe, in his own house, to Tom Paine, for the space of more than eighteen months, while he was there writing insolent letters to President Washington, to be communicated through the medium of Bache's Aurora, designed to injure the reputation of the President, to promote the views of the French republic in regard to his successor; to strengthen the French faction among us, shake the confidence of the people in all those who approve and supported the Washington system, from a conviction that it was the wisest and best for the common happiness, I must not, cannot forbear to present to public consideration the last paragraph of that most infamous letter, from this sample well may be imagined the rest. It is as follows, "this is the ground upon which America now stands. All her rights of commerce and navigation have to commence anew, and that with the loss of character to begin with. If there is sense of shame enough left in the heart to call a blush into the cheek, the Washington administration must be ashamed to appear—and as to you, Sir, treacherous in private friendship (for so you have been to me, and that, in the day of danger) and *a hypocrite in public life*, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any;" Who would have thought it possible that the author of this paragraph was the companion of the American minister in his own house at Paris? It has been proved, and who can deny it after reading the proofs? In addition to the instances of misconduct in his ministry which have been specified & in aggravation of them, Mr. Monroe while American minister is proved to have been the patron of Tom Paine the libel writer, and the confidential friend of Bache the libel printer, against the President and his administration.

From the single motive of doing good, I have submitted my view of our late minister's conduct, arising principally from the documents which he has published. Ought the patron of Tom Paine, ought the friend of Bache, ought the man who had committed the acts of misconduct to which I have adverted, ought the man who possessed the confidence of the opposition party in this Country and of the French Rulers which he endeavoured to acquire by his subserviency, ought the man who paid more deference to the judgment of the French faction which probably coincided with his own, than to the opinions and sentiments of your President. Ought such a man to have been continued as minister of the United States to the French republic? Ought his associates in politics any longer to be countenanced. Ought they not all be abandoned as insidious enemies to the public weal, to the *union*, felicity and independence of these United States.

N. B. In no 14, section 8, at the word objects, ends the sentence.

Married last Thursday evening, Mr. SAMUEL YORKE, merchant, to Miss MARY LIPPINCOTT, both of this city.

We are told by a gentleman just from Havre-de-Grace, that the river Susquehanna, at the lower ferry which is near its mouth, is in the most extraordinary situation ever known perhaps in the memory of man. On the late breaking up of the ice, an immense quantity stopped on its passage down the river in the mentioned, and formed a bank of ice of considerable height from shore to shore, on which foot passengers cross with safety although the surface is extremely uneven, and there are many narrow fissures or openings to the water. It is supposed by some that the ice rests in places on the bottom of the river; this, however, is not likely, as the water in that part is said to be 25 feet deep.—The stages deliver and receive passengers with their baggage on each side as usual


☞ *The Sale of the Goods saved from the wreck of the ship John, advertised for Sale this day, is postponed on account of the weather to Wednesday next the 31st inst.*

## NEW-THEATRE.

☞ The public are respectfully informed that after this evening, the Opera will be laid aside, on account of some new pieces in preparation.

THIS EVENING,
JANUARY 27,
Will be presented (for the third time here), a COMIC OPERA, in three acts, called
**Abroad and at Home;**
OR, A TOUR IN THE KING'S BENCH.
After which (for that night only), will be revived, the favorite Pantomime Entertainment, compressed into one act, of
**Robinson Crusoe,**
OR, FRIDAY'S DELIVERANCE.

☞ On Monday, The Fair Penitent—with a Musical Farce, in two acts, never performed in America, called, Hunt the Slipper.

## BALL.

Mr. Byrnes fourth Ball will be on Tuesday evening next 30th Jan. at Oellers's Hotel. Gentlemens' tickets at one dollar each, to be had at the Hotel. Ladies' tickets to be had of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, No. 114 North 6th Street.

Tuition as usual.

Jan. 27. 3t

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Jos. Henszey, deceased, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchant-Coffee House, in Second street, on Wednesday, the 31st inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening—

A VALUABLE LOT or piece of ground situated on the west side of Delaware Eighth street, beginning at the corner of Lombard street, and extending northward 81 feet, thence westward 90 feet, and northward 40 feet, to an eight feet wide alley, thence along the said alley westward 98 feet to a 20 feet wide alley, called Blackberry alley, thence extending by the said alley 122 feet, to Lombard street, and eastward by the said street 188 feet to the place of beginning. The situation of this lot is pleasant and in an improving part of the city (a large three story brick messuage of 48 feet in front, having been lately finished immediately opposite) it has four fronts, and may be conveniently divided into ten building lots, from 20 to 22 feet in front, which will readily yield the purchaser an annual income of 450 dollars or more at the customary price for lots near the same situation

Also a two story frame messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situated on the west side of Blackberry alley, containing in breadth on the said alley 42 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet. There is a frame stable on the back part of the lot.

One yearly rent charge of forty shillings, issuing out of a lot or piece of ground situated in Artillery Lane (in the Northern Liberties) on which is erected a brick messuage.

Also one other yearly rent charge of 51. issuing out of a lot or piece of ground situated in Duke street (commonly called Artillery Lane) on which is erected a frame messuage.

Also, 200 acres of land, situated in the county of Westmoreland, in the state of Pennsylvania, lying in the 6th district of donation lands, numbered 1300, patented in 1786, bounded east by lots 119 and 120, south by 1301, west by 1281, north by 1299.

Also, one military land warrant for 100 acres.

Likewise, a very valuable lot or piece of ground with a three story commodious brick house and frame kitchen, situated on the east side of Second street from Schuylkill, and north side of Race or Sassafras street, containing on Second street 150 feet, and on Sassafras or Race street 247 feet. There are erected on the premises besides the above dwelling, a convenient Barn and Stable sufficiently large to accommodate several cows, also a number of neat summer-houses in the garden; a variety of trees, some of which are fruit, there is a pump with excellent water in the yard. This property is not more than two squares from the canal which will be highly advantageous to it, in a few years.

Part of this estate is leased for 200 dollars per annum, of which two years from the 25th March next, are unexpired.

A Share in the Philadelphia Library will likewise be sold.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Any person wishing to view the property will please to apply to

JOHN WARNER, at No 28, north 4th street, } Executors.
or to EDWARD CUTBUSH, No. 19, south 4th street. }
WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

Jan 19

## Flax Seed for Sale.

Apply to GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25 South Third street.
Jan. 27. dtf

## Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138 Arch-street.
Jan. 27. d2w

## PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 months.—cash to be paid on delivery

It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprize deserves.

JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27. d 6t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

*Isaac Cathrall,*
*John Haworth,* } Administrator.
*Samuel Wilcox.*

January 27. w&s4w

## Mrs. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that agreeable to the wish of Mrs. Grattan's subscribers, on Tuesday next she gives a Ball, with refreshments instead of a concert, at Mr. Richardets. Tickets of admittance to non-subscribers two dollars.

Jan. 25. dtf

# PROPOSALS
FOR
## *CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS*
on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

*PENNSYLVANIA, &c.*

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Coughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

*April 1 to November 15.* Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrrive at Northampton court house on Thusday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

*November 15 to April 1.* Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

*VIRGINIA.*

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

*April 1 to November 15.* Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

*November 15 to April 1.* Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

*PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.*

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown cross roads to Chestertown three times a week.

*May 1 to November 1.* Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

*November 1 to May 1.* Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

*MARYLAND.*

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

*PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.*

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbotstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M; and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

*MARYLAND.*

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Hlensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M, *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Bennedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlborough on Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

*VIRGINIA.*

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

*TENNESSEE.*

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxvilie once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

*VIRGINIA.*

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Glouceſter court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Aylets and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

*VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.*

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P M.

*VIRGINIA.*

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 6, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

*VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.*

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

*NORTH-CAROLINA.*

39 From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning.—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Wintou and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leesburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morgauton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week,

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Affordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

*SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.*

52. From Camden by Lancester court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

*SOUTH-CAROLINA,*

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

*SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.*

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A M.

*Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.*

*Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.*

*Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.*

*Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.*

*Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.*

*Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.*

*Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.*

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
*Post-Master General.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
*Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.* tuth&st14thF

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# NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r.*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4. dtf

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*To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.*

## Cavanagh & Hearn,
Pine-street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable termss for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Veneers of all kinds cut as usual.
Jan. 15. 2aw4w

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## *Musical Instrument Manufactory,*
167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

*HARPER,*

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which, he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.
*november* 18. 2aw2mo.

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill, late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested to.

JOHN MURPHY,
PETER SCRAVENDYKE, } Executors.
THOMAS FARRELL,
Philad. Jan. 16. 1798. *2aw4w

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FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

*Printed by order of the House of Representatives.*
December 20. $

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## Prison Manufactory.

*FOR SALE,*
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

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## DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragemeut he has expetienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

*Elegant Ball Room,*

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.
Dec. 8. 2awtf.

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## COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. $1mtf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

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## City Commissioner's Office,
*January, 12th, 1797.*

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said Commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street to the south side of Mulberry-street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulberry street, to the south side of Chesnut street to be under the superindance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

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## The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

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*Just received a Fresh Supply.*

## English Grammar,

*The second edition, with improvements,*

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

*Monthly Review, July 1796.*

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

*See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.*

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## English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

*Monthly Review, July 1797.*

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street.
January 11. 3taw2w.

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## 60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,
Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.
January 2. *6t2aw

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## *Wanted, to Hire,*

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

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## Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by
J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

*This Day is Published,*

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

## The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

## The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S

*Plan of Female Education.*

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.
January 3. 3t.

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## This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

*Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,*

*Observations on certain Documents*

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

*ALEXANDER HAMILTON,*

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

*WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.*

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.
*August 25.*